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Bulletin
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. IX DECEMBER, 1923 No. 12

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# N. T. A. to Meet in Atlanta in 1924

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association will be held at Atlanta during the week of May 5th to 10th, inclusive. At the Santa Barbara meeting of the National Association Memphis was chosen as the place of meeting in 1924, but because of inadequate hotel accommodations it was found necessary to shift the place of meeting to Atlanta. The preliminary meetings for state executives and others will be held on May 5th and 6th. The annual meeting proper will open on May 7th and will continue through May 10th.

Arrangements are being made for reduced fares to the annual meeting and also wherever possible for special trains. Full details on these matters will be published in later issues of the Bulletin. Hotel reservations may be made at the Ansley, Piedmont, Winecoff or the Cecil, all of which will be convenient to the place of meeting. The Ansley will be hotel headquarters. The meetings will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, one of the popular convention centers of Atlanta.

## The International Union Against Tuberculosis

Arrangements for the 1924 meeting of the International Union against Tuberculosis are progressing. The last meeting of the Executive Committee and the Council held in Paris was attended by Dr. David R. Lyman and Prof. Selskar M. Gunn representing the National Tuberculosis Association, and by representatives from Great Britain, Begium, Switzerland, France, Sweden, Esthonia, Italy and Austria.

At this meeting the time of the conference was fixed definitely for July, 1924. The place is Lausanne, Switzerland. The conference will last three days. The three definite topics to be discussed on each day of the conference have been decided upon as follows:

On the first day the clinical subjects will be "The Relation between Gestation and Tuberculosis," the discussion to be opened by Professor Forsner of Stockholm; and "Thoracoplasty," the discussion to be opened by Doctor Roux of Lausanne.

On the second day will be discussed the biological or pathological question, the general statement of which was stated by the Council as follows: "Whether there exist in nature or can be created artificially saprophytic forms of the bacillus of Koch which can be transformed into virulent tubercle bacilli." This discussion is to be opened by Professor Calmette of Paris.

The sociological meeting on the third day will consider the following topic, "The Effect of the Organization of the Fight against Tuberculosis in Various Countries on the Diminution of Tuberculosis Mortality." This discussion will be opened by Sir Robert Phillip of Edinburgh. It was decided at this meeting also to publish a bulletin dealing with activities of the Union.

## Milbank Demonstration Progresses

Actual work on the health demonstration of the Milbank Memorial Fund has already started in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. It is a typical rural district with a population of about 72,000. Work has also been begun in Syracuse, N. Y., which has been chosen as a typical small city. The metropolitan district, though not yet definitely selected, may be located in a section of New York City comprising a population of about 200,000.

The Board of Directors of the Fund is setting aside $325,000 annually to be applied to these projects. By the end of a five-year period, it is anticipated that the demonstrations program will be firmly enough established in each community to command complete local support, and to serve as an example in disease prevention and health promotion.

The general supervision and policies of the demonstrations, subject to the approval of the board of directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund, will be in the hands of a technical board consisting of Dr. James Alexander Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the New York Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; and John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Fund. Dr. William H. Welch, Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, and chairman of the larger Advisory Council of the Fund's Board of Directors, is an ex-officio member of the Technical Board and Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Executive officer of the National Health Council, is its secretary.

The late Dr. Hermann M. Biggs was a member of the technical board and took an active part in the development of the demonstrations program. His place on the board, it is expected, will be filled by Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., the present commissioner.

## Definitions of Public Health Terms

Dr. C. E. Turner of the United States Public Health Service has recently published some definitions on public health education designed, as he points out, to dispel the confusion in the minds of many educators and sanitarians as well as of the general public regarding the scope and connotation of this phrase. Doctor Turner proposes to standardize the use of the various terms applied in this connection under five headings as follows:

"Health training" or "health instruction" to refer to teaching children in school health habits and giving them health information.

"Public health training" to refer to teaching men and women to become health officers and nurses.

"Health education" to refer to teaching present and prospective school teachers how to teach health habits and how to give health information.

"Health publicity work" to refer to "selling public health to the people" so they will give moral and financial support to public health agencies and public health work.

"Popular health education" to refer to the giving to the general non-school-attending public information regarding disease and hygiene, and influencing their behavior so that they will avoid disease and not expose other persons to infections.

BULLETIN
OF THE
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## Growth of the Sanatorium Movement

The publication of the sixth edition of the Tuberculosis Directory by the National Tuberculosis Association is a fitting occasion to review the growth of the sanatorium movement in the United States in the last 20 years. In 1904, when the first Directory of Hospitals and Sanatoria for Tuberculosis was published by the Charity Organization Society of New York, there were in the United States 115 sanatoria with less than 8,000 beds for tuberculosis. Today there are 667 sanatoria with over 66,000 beds. In 1904 there were three state sanatoria as contrasted with 58 today. In 1904 there were practically no county hospitals or sanatoria and relatively few municipal institutions of this character, if one excludes the wards in almshouses and similar institutions, most of which have since been discarded. Today there are over 250 county and municipal hospitals for tuberculosis with an aggregate bed capacity of 22,000.

The growth in public institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis reflects to a very considerable degree the activity of the National, state and local tuberculosis associations. These agencies, through their education and organization campaigns, have stimulated cities, counties and states in every part of the country to tax themselves for the care of their tuberculous sick.

Estimating the present institutional equipment for the treatment of tuberculosis in this country as worth on an average of $2,500 a bed, which is a fair figure, this part of the tuberculosis armament in the United States would be worth over $165,000,000. The annual cost of maintenance at $500 a bed, allowing for necessary vacancies and contingencies, would be considerably over $30,000,000.

It is not unreasonable to say that the consistent expenditure of $25,000,000, realized in the last fifteen years in the sale of Christmas seals, has in a large measure stimulated and secured these tremendous appropriations for the institutional care of the tuberculous.

## Illinois Sanatorium Recall Bill Defeated

Under an amendment to the county hospital law in Illinois, two counties—Morgan and Randolph—voted at the recent election on a proposition to recall their tuberculosis sanatoria. In the former county, of which Jacksonville is the county seat, they had the sanatorium completed and under partial operation. The vote against the recall proposition was three to one. In Randolph County the recall proposition was defeated, but not by so decisive a vote. In this county they did not have a sanatorium, but they had a fund which was being used for sanatorium treatment. The recall vote, had it been successful, would have wiped out every vestige of institutional care and treatment in both counties.

## New Jersey Tuberculosis Problem

There has just come to hand a pamphlet of some eighty-five pages, giving an interesting report of a survey of the tuberculosis problem in New Jersey, conducted by members of the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association. The survey was undertaken at the request of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

The report contains definite recommendations on Legislation; the provision of more county sanatoria, including cooperative schemes for small counties; for the appointment of boards of managers for county sanatoria before the site is selected or plans drawn; the appointment in each sanatorium of a full-time resident medical director or superintendent; the state supervision of all sanatoria, clinics and preventoria; the approval of all sites, plans, etc., including definite interdiction of the building of a tuberculosis sanatorium on the grounds of, or contiguous to, an almshouse; the obligatory reporting of cases of tuberculosis to the Board of Health; the legal commitment and detention of incorrigible consumptives; the provision of adequate clinic and public health nursing service; the establishment of a division of Tuberculosis in the state board of health; and minor changes in present official regulations and procedure.

The report also recommends that a comprehensive educational program be developed by (a) consultation service of sanatorium superintendents; (b) by medical field service of state board of health or state tuberculosis league; (c) by traveling clinics; (d) by other forms of propaganda by state and voluntary agencies.

A uniform system of accounting for all sanatoria is also recommended.

Applications for copies of the report should be made to the Commissioner, State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.

## A Program of the American Child Health Association

Readers of the BULLETIN of the National Tuberculosis Association will no doubt be interested in a brief summary of the report of the general executive of the American Child Health Association presented at the annual meeting of that body in Detroit recently.

The accomplishments of the Association during the eight months from January to September inclusive, covered by the report, deal with the following activities:

### Demonstrations

Under this heading are treated the Red Cross demonstration at Mansfield and Richland County, O.; the Fargo, N. D., demonstration begun in January, 1923; the Rutherford County, Tenn., demonstration not yet started; the Athens, Ga., demonstration which is soon to be begun; and a fourth Commonwealth Fund demonstration, the seat of which has not yet been selected. In the Mansfield demonstration the report indicates distinct progress in the line of community cooperation. A similar situation is noted at Fargo. This cooperation includes particularly the development of child health activities under official resources and the stimulation of full time health work in the communities.

### Concentrated Service to States and Communities

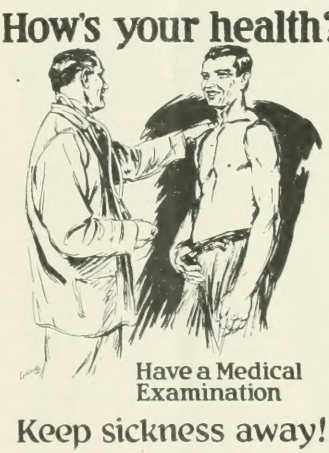
Under this heading the report deals with a number of activities, a few of which may be listed here, such as (a) the organization of seven local public health associations; (b) the beginning of a demonstration with the Minnesota Public Health Association to show what can be done to improve the health of Indians; (c) the beginning of a cooperative educational campaign in North Dakota covering a number of official and non-official agencies; (d) an advisory service to the state of Maine dealing with the development of child health work in that state; (e) a review of conditions in 24 states by Doctors Bolt and Crumbine; and (f) visits by members of the staff to 43 communities for consultation service.

### Medical Service

Under this heading the report lists among other activities: (a) a beginning of study of training facilities offered by existing universities and public health schools, particularly in matters dealing with baby welfare and child health; (b) the appropriation of $10,000 for medical scholarships; (c) the courses of lectures given by the director of medical service in three medical and public health schools.

### Health Education

It is significant to note the definition of health education given in the report under this heading, which is as follows: "Health Education, as defined in the work of this Association, covers the whole range of education and training for the child of school age and of consultation and advice and practical assistance to the school teacher, and the setting of standards for work in these fields, to which has been added through the amalgamation similar functions for the child under school age." Under the record of accomplishments the report notes: (a) exhibits, literature and other material supplied to 50 teacher training institutes, women's clubs, and other organizations; (b) 23 teachers taking courses in summer schools under a $10,000 appropriation for scholarships; (c) The International Health Education Conference; (d) the dramatic characters of this division gave 231 lectures and demonstrations and reached 80,000 school children.



The illustrations on this and the opposite pages represent the set of six industrial health posters which is now complete. The posters may be purchased through the National Tuberculosis Association or the State tuberculosis associations.

### Literature

A million and a half pieces of literature were distributed and sent out during the year, of which only 100,000 were complimentary, the remainder being paid for. About 40,000 copies of the Baldwin-Wood weight and height tables have been distributed. A new bureau of publications has been authorized. Eighty-five articles prepared by physicians are ready for distribution through this bureau.

### Nursing Service

All the nursing service of the Association, including that formerly done by the Child Hygiene Association, has been combined in a service under the direction of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing. Miss Stevens, Director of that organization, now serves as a staff member of the Child Health Association. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for scholarships to nurses, and 20 nurses were awarded such scholarships.

### Research

A number of interesting studies have been made by the Bureau of Research, including a comprehensive study of the child health situation in the country, definite measurement of the results of the child health demonstrations, a study of the present status of child health education; and a study of the present status of health measures for pre-school children.

### The Program for 1924

The 1924 program has as its general objective, first, to obtain a true picture of conditions relating to child health in the country and in different localities; and second, to work through state and communities in the building up of organizations and the development of local and state programs; third, the promotion or more effective service by existing national groups; and fourth, general public information and education.

## Health Films Reviewed by Films Committee of N. H. C.

Name of Film: **"The End of the Road."**
Producer: American Social Hygiene Association.
Distributor: American Social Hygiene Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.
Length: 5 reels.
Synopsis: The importance of sane and wholesome sex instruction in early life is shown by means of a drama which contrasts the lives of two girls, one bred in ignorance surrounded by selfish ideals, the other in wholesome knowledge surrounded by social ideals.

This film is designed for theatrical use, mixed audiences, but especially for audiences of women. The Committee was of the opinion that the film succeeds in presenting in dramatic form a large body of facts and of arguments without being didactic or gruesome. The drama clothes these facts without hiding them, making the whole subject impressive.

The photography is excellent, the cast good, action is direct, titles clear and readable.

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Name of Film: **"The Gift of Life."**
Producer: American Social Hygiene Association.
Distributor: American Social Hygiene Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.
Length: 4 reels.
Synopsis: Sketches the biology of reproduction from a very simple form to the human being.

The Committee regarded this film as excellent production, dealing with a difficult and delicate problem in a wholesome and æsthetic way. The scientific information is presented in a consistent, easily understood fashion making the story of reproduction from simple organisms to the most complex, not only interesting but beautiful. The film is scientifically correct, the photography is excellent, the titles are pointed and clear.

It is understood that the film is preferably accompanied by an introductory lecture. This film is suitable for theatrical or non-theatrical audiences.

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Name of Film: **"Jinks."**
Producer: National Tuberculosis Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.
Distributed by: National, state and local tuberculosis associations.
Length: 1 reel.
Synopsis: Animated cartoon. "Jinks," out of work, dreams that "Mike Robe" and his family are coming to inhabit his lungs because the poor care he has given his body makes his lungs a comfortable and luxurious abode for them. "Jinks" is so thoroughly alarmed at the prospect that on awakening he begins mending his ways.

The Committee considered that this film is successful in carrying its message in a happy, humorous, convincing way. The special points of personal hygiene which should be observed in order to avoid tuberculosis are presented in a way which can be readily understood both by children and adults. The film is an excellent example of happy treatment of a subject which has too often been made morbid.

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Name of Film: **"Public Health Twins at Work."**
Producer: American Social Hygiene Association.
Distributor: American Social Hygiene Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.
Length: 1 reel.
Synopsis: Diphtheria, infantile diarrhea, tuberculosis and the venereal diseases are haled before the court of public opinion and condemned. The film shows the decrease in mortality rates from year to year as science and administration correct conditions.

The Committee considers the "Health Twins at Work" suitable for any theatrical or non-theatrical audience. The argument is convincing. Although the film deals with a subject which is usually more or less dry from the popular point of view, the subject is made interesting and entertaining. The film technique is excellent, and, although the animation might be improved in certain places, it is on the whole very well done. The educational value of the film is positive and effective.

## 1924 Meeting National Conference of Social Workers

The dates for the National Conference of Social Work in 1924 have definitely been set for June 25 to July 2. The place of meeting is Toronto. It is proposed to have the sessions in the buildings of the University of Toronto. Full information concerning hotels, railroad rates, etc., may be secured by addressing the secretary of the conference, Mr. W. H. Parker, 23 East 9th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Graphic Health Service

The Ohio Public Health Association, through Dr. R. G. Paterson, secretary, has announced the inauguration of a Graphic Health Service the "aim of which is to bring home to the people of Ohio the actual condition of their state from a public health standpoint."

This service is described as a series of charts of a standard size (8½ x 11) set up in an attractive way and issued semi-monthly, on the first and fifteenth of each month.

The field to be covered by these charts will not only include the general subject of public health as expressed through vital and morbidity statistics; agencies for public health, such as the state department of health, voluntary organizations, hospitals, dispensaries and public health nursing; but will also consider topography and use of the land of the state and character, composition, distribution and wealth of the population in their relation to the main subject.

The chart service is not only available for bulletin boards, but constitutes a convenient reference record.

Physicians and health officers desiring to secure the chart service may do so upon writing to Dr. R. G. Paterson, Ohio Public Health Association, Columbus, Ohio.—*Ohio State Medical Journal.*

## Chicago Institute Placement Service

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute maintains a Bureau of Intelligence as one of its departments. The Bureau was opened seven years ago by Mrs. Theodore B. Sachs and has been in her personal charge until this year. The object of this bureau is to connect supply with demand among public health workers and particularly among nurses, finding positions for those who are in need of them and supplying workers where vacancies occur.

The territory covered is chiefly that of the Mississippi Valley, although no definite limits are set and positions are filled all over the country. The report of the Bureau to the end of 1922 showed that out of 1,914 positions registered, 787 placements were made in 31 states. During 1922 the average was raised from 38.7% to 41.1%. 48.2% of the positions were in Illinois, 11.2% in Indiana; Colorado and Iowa each registered 4.3%.

The applicants include nurses—public health, private, industrial, etc.—192; physicians, 22; dietitians, 6; occupational therapists, 5; laboratory workers, 2; crusade directors, 2; publicity managers, 1; seal sale manager, 1; matrons, 2; social service workers, 2.

## Pamphlet on Health Posters

The South Dakota State Board of Health has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Health Poster" which is intended as a handbook of suggestions to others interested in the poster contest idea as a means of furthering health education. It contains many useful suggestions as to rules and subjects and is fully illustrated with examples of posters designed by children from both grade and high schools.

One fault of the pamphlet is that but two posters are shown on which the lettering is printed in upper and lower case. All the others use capitals only. The most successful advertising agencies are generally agreed that lower-case letters are far more legible than capitals and that the latter should be used chiefly for emphasis.

# Modern Health Crusade
DEPARTMENT

## Oklahoma Inaugurates Crusade

Oklahoma's affairs of state may be going through a period of storm and stress, but a new régime has begun there this fall which augurs well for the health of its youthful citizens.

Miss Fay Shannon, Crusade Director of the Oklahoma Public Health Association, has worked out a plan by which high state and local honors await conscientious Crusaders.

There are five state officers: the governor, lieutenant-governor, state rural health officer, state Indian officer, and state colored officer. The governor is chosen from the town making the best Crusade record in the state. The present governor, Miss Vera Scott of Watonga, has been a Crusader for five years. She was the first knight of the round table in Oklahoma and had a school average last year of 98. The lieutenant-governor is chosen from the second best town in the state—so far as Crusade records are concerned. Henry Hightower Martin, the highest ranking Crusader in Beggs, holds this office. Both the governor and lieutenant-governor come from the sixth or seventh grades. No favoritism is shown in the election of these officers. Every sixth and seventh-grade pupil may enter the contest. The round-table qualifications form the basis of the competition.

The state rural health officer is chosen from the rural school making the best Crusade record; the state Indian officer from the best Indian school, and the state colored officer from the highest ranking colored school.

Each town having more than one ward school has a mayor. He (or she) is selected by the Crusaders in the ward school that made the best record in the town the previous year. The term of office is 24 weeks. Some of these mayors have as many as ten or twelve schools under their jurisdiction. They are frequently called upon to talk before the various civic organizations in their towns. Each mayor makes a report to the nurse, superintendent and the state office of the Oklahoma Public Health Association every two weeks for his entire town. He also takes care of all publicity for all the schools under his jurisdiction.

Each school using the Modern Health Crusade is expected to organize as a "Junior" health department, patterned after an up-to-date city health department. The health officer heads the organization. He has an assistant. Each room elects a sanitary inspector and assistant inspectors—one for each row. The health officer and his assistant hold office for 12 weeks, the sanitary inspectors for four weeks, assistant inspectors for two weeks. No officer is allowed to succeed himself.

The health officer reports each week to the mayor and every two weeks to the county or city nurse. In communities where there is no nurse, he reports to the Oklahoma Public Health Association. He receives a report every Tuesday from each sanitary inspector. A wall chart is kept in each room on which the week's records of each pupil is recorded by the sanitary inspector. Paper Crusade pennants are awarded each week to the room making the best record. The health officer keeps all Crusade material. Health officers and sanitary inspectors must have an average grade of 80% in their school work and

VERA SCOTT, OKLAHOMA'S CRUSADE GOVERNOR, AND HENRY HIGHTOWER MARTIN, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

must be able to maintain good discipline.

The checking of the chore cards is done under the direction of the sanitary inspector. Sometime during the day—preferably the first thing in the morning—the sanitary inspector takes his place at the front of the room for the marking of the chore cards for the previous day's work. He keeps all chore cards for the room in the teacher's desk. The cards for each row are banded together. The assistant inspectors come forward to take the chore cards for their respective rows and hand each child his own card. The sanitary inspector reads aloud all the rules in accordance with the method given in the prompter and hygienic inspection blank, "How many of you washed your hands before each meal yesterday?" All the children who did this raise their hands and then mark their chore cards for that rule. After all the chores have been checked each child adds up the chores he has performed and places the number at the foot of the column. On Monday the performance of chores on the preceding Friday, Saturday and Sunday are checked. No child is permitted to check his performance of chores for more than three days at one time without a note from his parent stating that he kept certain chores during his absence from school.

Not only is the Crusade in a flourishing condition throughout the state of Oklahoma but the capital city is a veritable stronghold of Crusaders. Superintendent A. C. Parsons of Oklahoma City, in a speech before one of the city Patrons' Clubs recently said, "I consider the Crusade an essential part of the health campaign of the schools. The Tuberculosis Society has helped us to make our health educational work something alive, something vital. By actually carrying out the chores taught in the Crusade the children in our school system are having impressed on their minds in a way that will stay throughout life, necessary health habits which will make them live longer, make them worth more to themselves and to their country." Under the leadership of Miss Anita Henkel, Crusade director of the Oklahoma City Tuberculosis Society, every principal and teacher in the city school system is on tip toe, determined to win national, state and local recognition in the Crusade.

## How They Do It

### Connecticut

In West Haven schools, through the co-operation of the teachers with the Crusade director of the Visiting Nurse Association of New Haven, the class room work has been so planned that it has required a minmum of the teacher's time for directions while the real responsibility has been taken by the pupils. Each room is a city with mayor and health officers for each street (row of desks). In the morning before the opening exercises, the teacher inspects the mayor for clean hands, finger nails, face, neck, ears, teeth, general neatness and cleanliness of hair, clothing, desk, and the possession of a clean handkerchief. The mayor then inspects each of the health officers, who in turn inspects the children living on his street. The whole inspection takes less than fifteen minutes. Each child's record is marked, also the class record, and regular school work begins. Health officers and mayor are chosen by vote of the children and serve for six weeks. In the course of regular school studies the Crusade has played its part as well as in this daily inspection. Health posters have been made as part of the drawing required. Health songs have been copied in class-made books as part of the writing lesson, learned and sung in the time assigned to music. "The Modern Health Crusade" has been assigned as a subject for letter writing or composition work.

### Indiana

The superintendent of St. Joseph County schools has had health chores printed on the new county school report cards. These are checked by the teachers, who use the regular Crusade chore records for their daily work. The chore records simplify the work of checking the report card.

The superintendent of LaPorte County makes 20% of the total credits for hygiene and health work depend on the child's performance of health chores.

### Massachusetts

The state Crusade director in Massachusetts makes the following recommendation to teachers: "Start the Crusade gradually. Develop the chores one by one. In recording, have the children use zeros for chores omitted as well as crosses for those performed. This gives the children the pleasure of marking every space and results in a better record."

### Pennsylvania

The school board in Perry Township, Fayette County, has made the Crusade compulsory in its schools with an enrolment of 2,000. The board acted after observing the Crusade work under the direction of the Fayette County Tuberculosis Society.

### Display of Trophies Stimulates Competition

Since the display of the national county and city cup for populations of from 50,000 to 100,000 at Christmas seal institutes and other meetings held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, considerable interest has been manifested by local tuberculosis associations in that state in the tournament and cup contests for this year. Fayette, Indiana, Lackawanna, Shamokin and Westmoreland Counties are all planning to compete.

The Michigan, Utah and Wyoming state associations have also been displaying the national trophies.

The National Association will be glad to loan one or more of these cups to affiliated organizations to stimulate local interest in the silver cup contests. The only charge will be for expressage.

## State Cup Contests in Iowa

Iowa, three times winner of the Inter-State Crusade Cup, awarded by the National Association, has been presented with four beautiful cups as state trophies in as many state contests in the Crusade. The "Iowa Homestead" has offered a cup to the county whose rural schools have the highest number of children enrolled.

Mr. Robert McLaren, director of the Department of Vital Statistics in the State Board of Health, has offered a cup to the county in which the largest number of children in consolidated schools and towns of less than 15,000 population successfully keep the health chores.

The Knights of Columbus have offered two cups to Catholic schools. One is to be given to the school outside of Des Moines which most successfully performs the health chores for a period of at least twelve weeks. The chore records are to be sent to the Iowa Tuberculosis Association by June 1, 1924, as this cup is to be given to the individual school having the highest average number of chores done by each pupil in twelve weeks. The second cup offered by the Knights of Columbus is to go to the Sisters' school in Des Moines which does the work most accreditably according to the same regulations as stated above.

All cups are given for one year. Those successful in winning the cup three times may keep it permanently. The schools which send their chore charts to the Iowa Tuberculosis Association will be entered in the National Tournament as contestants for National pennants or banners.

## Pencils Point Crusade Lesson

Miss Francis A. Cook, director of the Modern Health Crusade for the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, has devised a novel scheme for adding interest to her program.

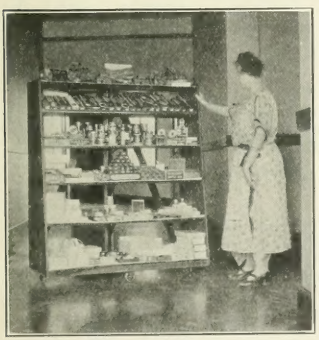
The amusing little lead pencils with a face at one end, such as may be purchased in the department stores, play an important part in the idea. When the children are taught not to put harmful objects in their mouths, Miss Cook emphasizes the danger of biting one's pencil and shows them little Johnny Pencil, who is badly battered and scarred from such inhuman treatment. The children hail Johnny with delight.

## State Department of Education, Twenty-ninth, Endorses Crusade

The Wisconsin Tuberculosis Association has recently received a letter from Dr. John Callahan, State Superintendent of Schools, endorsing the Modern Health Crusade. Wisconsin is the 29th state from whose department of education such endorsement has come. Dr. Callahan's letter follows:

"I am certainly very glad to give the Modern Health Crusade, which is directed by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, my hearty endorsement. I know of no more effective way of teaching health to children than by having them actually perform proper health habits. Only through actual problems such as are provided for in the Health Crusade, will such teaching function in our public schools.

"This office will be glad to cooperate with you in any way possible in bringing this movement to the attention of the teachers of the state."

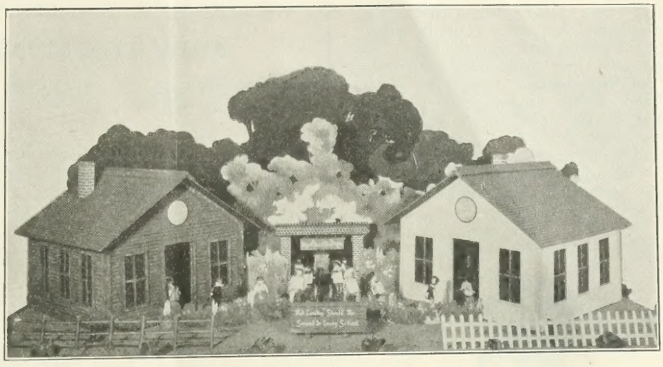


## Sanatorium Shop on Wheels

A co-operative canteen run by and for patients is one of the features of Arroyo Sanatorium, Livermore, Cal. It began in a small way with a few candies and notions, and has developed into a large business. In addition to being an interesting occupation to quiescent cases, it also gives complete experience in operating a retail business, from buying to selling and keeping books so that it has become one of the vocational occupations developed for the benefit of the patients.

The unique feature of the "San Shop" as it is called consists of a series of

(*Continued on page* 68)



SCHOOL LUNCH EXHIBIT OF THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

## Popular Tuberculosis Exhibitions

The Minnesota Public Health Association showed a mechanical exhibit this fall which was not only instructive, but exceptionally attractive. The scene showed two schools representing "The Hot Lunch District" and "The Cold Lunch District." A procession of dolls representing school children carried signs showing the difference between the two types of meals. These signs read as follows:

### The Hot Lunch Brigade

"Hot Soup," "Hot Sandwiches," "Hot Meats," "Hot Soft Boiled Eggs," "Hot Potatoes," "We Are All Right," "Hot Vegetables," "Hot Cocoa," "Hot Milk," "Hot Everything" and "This is Why We Make Good."

### The Cold Lunch Brigade

"Cold Hard Boiled Eggs," "Cold Ham Sandwiches," "Pickles," "Cold Pancakes," "Cold Cheese Sandwiches," "Have Pity on Us," "Cold Jelly Sandwiches," "Cold Coffee," "Cold Left Overs," "Cold Everything" and "How Can We Make Good?"

Another exhibit designed for the same organization, illustrates the right and wrong path toward recovery from tuberculosis. Two mechanical figures on endless belts move across the scene. Milestones on their way bear the following signs:

### Right Path

Feels badly. Consults a physician.
Beginning Tuberculosis. Sanatorium treatment advised.
Enters Sanatorium. Remains until discharged.
Returns home. Carries out teachings of sanatorium.
Able to earn a livelihood and support his family.
Family is not infected. Sanatorium taught how this is prevented.

### Wrong Path

Cough is worse. Says he caught another "cold."
Refuses to consult a physician. Says it is "nonsense."
Almost down and out, but says, "They kill people in sanatoria."
Expectorates everywhere, but says the weather makes his cold worse.
He dies, leaves his family in poverty—but worse—see next post.
All his family infected through his carelessness and ignorance.

### Arkansas Exhibit

The Arkansas Tuberculosis Association had an exhibit which occupied an entire building at the state fair. On the outside was a sign of the medical officers in charge, Dr. Sunshine, Dr. Exercise, Dr. Rest and Dr. Fresh Air. A large double-barred cross in red lights was a distinguishing feature, and the whole building was labeled "See Health Land First." Just within the entrance stood a wheel with glass rods inside the rim in which was placed a shot, revolving with no apparent machinery. This was timed to show how often a child is born in the United States. A mechanical cow, which had been tested for tuberculosis, actually gave pure milk as she ate her supper. A cross section of a model well showed the source of the Health Land water supply.

The daily regimen was illustrated by the Child Health Organization idea of the Health Flyer. A miniature train with fire box, head-light and engineer, stopped and started in the most natural manner, carrying a train load of Health Crusaders on their daily round beginning with Scrubenville. There the dolls in bath robes with their bath towels and tooth brushes, waited to take the train. The first stop was Drinkwater, "a glass before meals," where the deer had arrived before the children. The next was Orange Park, where a wagon load of oranges were being delivered for shipment. Next came Spinach Gardens and Complexion Hill where beets and car-

rots were being shipped, then Play Meadows. At Milky Way the farmer boys were driving home the cows. The last stop was Sand Man's Mountain, "ten hours daily," where the Health Land children in pajamas and nighties and carrying candles, climbed up the mountain side to see the sandman. The milk-drinking doll closed the story.

This exhibit was visited by 20,000 people, many of whom returned several times to see it again.

The Washington State Tuberculosis Association has popularized its educational campaign among children by employing a health gypsy, in reality a public health nurse, who tells the youngsters that he who leads a healthful life in childhood will grow into vigorous manhood.

## HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT

EXPENDITURES OF THE NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1923

| | AMOUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Health Work Among Children—country vacations for the undernourished, open air and nutrition class-work, dental hygiene in the schools, care for babies of tuberculous mothers | $23,110.63 | 12.31 |
| Health Information Work—free information for the sick as to where and how to secure suitable care, and guidance for them in using existing health agencies | 17,503.37 | 9.32 |
| Health Education—through health centers, lectures, leaflets, exhibits, posters, motion pictures, health clown, newspapers and magazines | 52,532.32 | 27.98 |
| Health Workshop—where men recovering from tuberculosis are trained in work which is remunerative and which does not overtax their vitality | 36,726.26 | 19.56 |
| Finding Suitable Employment for men and women who are on the road to recovery from tuberculosis | 8,107.51 | 4.32 |
| Music, plays and other entertainment for the patients in tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria | 4,149.54 | 2.21 |
| Health Work Among Negroes—tuberculosis is three times as prevalent among them as among whites | 3,773.81 | 2.01 |
| Financing a Tuberculosis Clinic and assisting the 31 Tuberculosis Dispensaries of the city to co-ordinate and to increase their efficiency | 9,746.16 | 5.19 |
| Statistical Studies and Research to increase knowledge about tuberculosis and to make more effective the work of the agencies combating the disease | 15,345.27 | 8.17 |
| General Administration | 16,759.55 | 8.93 |
| | $187,754.42 | 100.00 |

We have examined the books and accounts of the New York Tuberculosis Association for the twelve months ending October 31, 1923, and we hereby certify that the expenditures for that period, as above set forth, are correct.

HORWARTH & HORWARTH,
Accountants & Auditors.

AN EASILY UNDERSTOOD FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION WHICH IS CIRCULATED AMONG THE ORGANIZATION'S MEMBERS

## National Research Council Bulletin

The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., has published a Bulletin on the causes of geographical variations in the influenza epidemic of 1918 in the cities of the United States.

It is an exceedingly interesting pamphlet which does much to clear up a number of questions that have troubled health workers who have sought to trace the causes for the epidemic.

Bulletin Number 47 of the Council is a statistical study of tuberculosis mortality in Colorado for the thirteen years 1908 to 1920. This was reprinted from the American Review of Tuberculosis of August, 1923.

## Sanatorium Shop on Wheels

(*Continued from page* 67)

shelves arranged so that adequate display of the shelf contents is available at all times. These shelves are put together rigidly and mounted on ball-bearing rubber-tired wheels. The movable display case is fitted with samples of the merchandise that is carried in stock. It is wheeled through the rooms and wards of bed patients who are not allowed exercise, travels from floor to floor on an elevator and, needless to say, is a great help to bedridden patients.

The patient manager is allowed a salary which varies with the amount of sales. This acts as an incentive to increase the service.